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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1915

Now that you can't do it early, do it as early as you can.

Some folks are great grain enthusiasts—or rather the essence of it in a bottle.

Getting about time for Spartanburg people to convert their bath tubs into coal bins.

Think twice before you speak, a half dozen times before you act and a week before you write.

Once upon a time there was an editor who wrote stuff that everybody agreed with. Peace to his ashes.

With the offenders against the law the "Trail of the Lonesome Pine" may lead to the rock pile if they haven't the price.

They say now that Andy Carnegie has "only" \$20,000,000 left. Surely they don't put any emphasis on that word "only."

Atlanta is making a bid for a munition factory. How about a factory for the manufacture of hot air for war balloons.

Asa Candler, the Coca-Cola king, is being mentioned as a possible candidate for mayor of Atlanta. He ought to be able to give them the dope.

Judging from the points raised in the Tom W. Condon trial, a jury of high-brows should have heard his case rather than a dozen ordinary mortals.

After all there is no difference between the pacifist and the man who wants preparedness. Both want peace. The preparedness man is willing to pay for it while the pacifist believes that it can be had free of charge.

The dusky allies of the white powers that are fighting in Africa have added another atrocity to the war—cannibalism. That horrifies the Europeans almost as much as their poison gas torpedoes horrify the cannibals.

THE WOMAN WHO LIVED

Three years ago last summer a woman, paralyzed from the back down, dictated a letter to a city newspaper asking that "the legislature of her state pass a law allowing herself and others suffering as much to be put to death to end their misery."

Her case had been declared hopeless by eminent physicians. She was a young woman with nothing to look forward to but years upon years of the death in life she was undergoing.

This year, on Thanksgiving Day, she sat up in bed, able to move the upper part of her body, and with hope for further improvement. She expects to be walking in another year or two. Progress will be slow, but after nine years of helplessness, two or three years devoted to recovery seems a small matter.

The first thing this woman did when she began to grow well was to call up the physicians who had declared her case hopeless and beg of them never to tell a patient there was no hope.

The little Chicago baby who could never have been a human being was a case in itself—death was undoubtedly merciful there. But a "euthanasia" is a different thing. So long as we have apparently hopeless sufferers on our hands, so long will every effort be made to discover cures for hitherto incurable conditions. They are a spur to medical research.

And to say that a case is incurable because none like it has been cured before reminds one a little of that patent office clerk who in 1833 resigned his job because, since everything had been invented, he felt sure the patent office was destined to go out of existence very soon.

It doesn't pay to sit back and say "This cannot be done because it never has been done." Discoverers in all lines have just begun to scratch the surface of human possibility.

CONSERVATION AND DEFENSE

The president of the National Conservation Association insists that any form of "preparedness" that doesn't take account of conservation is one-sided and illogical, that conservation of our resources and measures for our national defense should go hand in hand.

Therefore, he says, "we are going to urge at the coming session of congress a bill for developing water powers on the public lands and in the national forests; a bill for the development of the government-owned coal, oil and phosphate lands; a bill for the development of water power on navigable streams; and a bill for restoring and developing the meat-producing capacity of 300,000,000 acres of public range."

These bills may not get much of a hearing. But why shouldn't they? Is the craze for army and navy development going to drive out of the mind of congress and the public all the fine program of internal development that has been taking shape in recent years?

These things will cost money; and much money is going to be needed for the defense measures. But there's a basic distinction that shouldn't be overlooked. Internal improvements create values and pay for themselves, while expenditures for armament are unproductive. It's the difference between putting money into a profitable investment and paying it for fire insurance. We must have the insurance; but why not the investment, too?

Germany, the most military of nations, developed her army and her economic resources together. It is the resulting double preparedness that has enabled her to stand like a rock in the present war.

NO SLUMP FOR U. S.

Says a French industrial expert: "We will be working for the next twenty years to pay what we owe." It will take years, he explains, for the French manufacturing plants, now converted to the manufacture of munitions, to return to their original uses and restore French industry and commerce to their former status. There will be ruins to be swept away, desolated soil to be restored to fertility, railroads and mines and manufactures to be rebuilt. And there will be far fewer men for the work of reconstruction.

It will be the same in all the warring countries. Those that have not suffered from invasion will have fewer ruins to clear away and replace, but everywhere there will be the necessity for slow, hard and expensive re-adjustment of industry and commerce and the whole national life.

And in this process, Europe will call on us more than ever, the experts say, for machinery and capital, for locomotives and cars and rails, for



H. F. Q.

Men's Suits and Overcoats

There is no better way to add to his Christmas cheer than to give him a suit or overcoat.

The suits you'll be shown here were selected after a careful study of all the best makes. They're the acme of good taste. The cut and fit gives a style seldom seen outside the large cities.

There's an astonishing amount of quality at every price, \$10, \$15, \$18, \$20, \$25.

There is no impeaching these overcoats. They make Old Winter sick; they pull his sting, queer his game and put him on the retired list.

Storm coats, knee lengths and the long waterproofed coats are all here, as are all the styles that are fit to follow, \$10, \$12.50, \$15, \$18, \$20, \$25.

Bath Robes, Shirts, Ties, Sox

If it's a question of planting the Merry Xmas smile on his face, any one of our house gowns or bath robes will do it. A perfectly practical present, priced from \$3 to \$10. Slippers included.

We know there is not a man or boy on your list who will not appreciate one of these new shirts. Many have already said so. Again you've a wide range of prices; 50c for stylish staples to the luxurious silk fabrics at \$3.50. Superb shirts with tiny tucks, \$1.50.

Ties always figure in your list of gifts, and we've figured to show you the largest selection yet. At 25c, 50c, 75c and \$1 the best assortment is here.

Holeproof Socks, six pairs in Holiday box, guaranteed six months, \$1.50 per box. Three pair silk Holeproofs, in Holiday box guaranteed three months, \$1.50.

The Christmas Store for Men's and Boys' Gifts

There's a Way to Know His Preference for a Gift

Here are the practical presents for which he has expressed a desire; presents of unusual utility; presents that are reminders of your taste as well as thought; presents you'll be proud to present.

Boy's Suits and Overcoats

If he needs a "dress up suit" for the Holidays, here are some special new Norfolk styles in novel colors, suits on which the "novelty" for him will not wear off.

Our boys' clothing is built on graded patterns—to fit every size—chesty, ribby, chubby or normal. The little men receive no less care and precision in fit than their fathers.

The overcoat we'll serve you, he'll put on \$3.50, \$5, \$6.50, \$7.50, \$8.50 \$10, \$12.50 without a kick and wear without a murmur, because it's built for comfort. Warm without weight; he too will see it's becoming. Priced from \$3 to \$7.50.

Gloves, Canes

If you'd like to give him the glad hand, why not do it with a pair of our gloves? Gloves for every hand and every wear, everywhere. Street and dress gloves \$1 to \$2.50; for the auto, \$1 to \$3.50, showing our new folding gauntlet, the pocket kind.

Canes, \$1.50.

Umbrellas, \$1 to \$5.

Suit Cases, Hand Bags, Trunks

Here are the things he'll hope for; he'll need one for the trip. Take this tip, select your price and get refinement whatever you pay.

Suit Cases, \$2.50 to \$15.

Hand Bags, \$4 to \$15.

Trunks, \$5 up.

Hats and Caps

There is nothing with which you can please a man more than a new hat. There is no other place where you'll find the number of pleasing styles that await your selection here.

With our hats go the same broad money-back guarantee that goes with every thing we sell.

For \$2 here's the Evans' Special, good enough for anybody; \$3 and you get a B-O-E Special, good enough for everybody; pay from \$3.50 to \$5 and you get the cream of the Stetson line.

Caps in a range of styles and colors sure to please everybody, 50c, \$1, \$1.50.

Shoes

If a pair of shoes would be too big for his stocking—get a bigger stocking.

This is a practical time. Shoes make a practical present. If you fall to size up the proposition right he can change the size after Xmas.

He can trip merrily thru the Holidays in our shoes for they are the proper stimulant for the feet.

Snows, \$3.50, Howard & Fosters, \$4, \$4.50, \$5; Hanans, \$6.50.

Order by parcels post.
We prepay all charges.

B. O. Evans & Co.
SPOT CASH CLOTHIERS

"The Store with a Conscience"

structural steel and other materials for the restoration. There will be no serious loss of export trade when the war ends. There may even be a steady continuance for two or three years of our present vast volume of foreign business, with munitions giving place to peaceful products. And according to this view, we shall not need to fear for some time either the competition of foreign goods or a fresh wave of immigrant labor.

CHEER UP!

These are dark days for the world. The shadow of the war is heavier than ever on all hearts, whatever their sympathies. There is little exultation now even in victories, for we know at what a price of blood and pain every victory is won.

But there are many things besides war in the world. Except for our active imaginations, most of us would feel life running on pretty much as usual. There is the same sunshine, the same life-giving air, the same autumn colors in the woods, the same joy in bountiful harvests. There is the same quiet satisfaction of soul that has always come with the fall season, whether in country or city.

Here, in our American isolation, we can live out our lives in spite of wars and rumors of wars. There is need, to be sure, of taking thought for the future, preparing against the time when war may bring home to us the wretchedness that we knew half a century ago and that Europe knows today. But that is a matter for calm decision, not for alarm and fear.

We are today the most fortunate nation to take to heart the philosophy

that is preached so much today to individuals—the philosophy of confidence, of optimism, of positive thought. It is right and proper that we should feel the woes of Europe, and it is our duty to alleviate them all we can. But it is wrong to let those woes weigh on our spirits until we lose our own buoyancy and poise.

It is better to regard the war as a doctor or a nurse regards sickness—as something to be cured, whose cure can be effected not through outbursts of sentimentalism but through intelligent and cheerful service.

FUNDS TO TEACH FARMING

One of the finest bits of co-operation between the federal and state governments is seen in the new system for teaching scientific agriculture.

The last congress, in the Smith-Lever act, established a fund for agricultural extension. It was provided that one dollar of this fund should be added to every dollar appropriated by a state for the purpose. The amount voted is not great. The first installment, which became available last July, amounted to only \$480,000. And yet, to the surprise of those interested in the measure, every state in the union has taken advantage of the opportunity.

Chiefly as a result of this measure, there are now more than 1,100 agricultural agents at work in the various states, going through the rural districts and teaching the best modern methods of conservation, crop rotation, crop disposal, stock breeding, etc. This admirably supplements the "county adviser" work already begun

by many co-operative farmers' and business organizations and by some of the state agricultural departments.

The sum isn't destined to remain so small. For the coming year there will be \$600,000 available from the federal fund, and by 1922 there will be \$9,000,000 appropriated every year. And from the present indications, the states will use up every dollar of it.

It goes without saying that this is one of the most valuable economic purposes for which the government could spend money. There is probably no other field in which a dollar can bring such big returns in private prosperity and national resources. Out of a national expenditure of a billion dollars a year, the sums voted for this object seem trivial indeed.

THE TIME FOR PREPAREDNESS

Samuel Untermyer, of New York, in an address on national issues delivered in New York, gave a variation to the discussion of preparedness against war by advancing the opinion that the United States should wait to see what the condition of the present belligerents would be after their great conflict before determining its military policy. Mr. Untermyer declared his opinion to be that never had there been a time when the country had less reason to increase its army and navy than the present. "I do not believe," he said, "that now, when other nations are prostrate, the time to make this preparation. Who shall say that the nations now at war will not be so exhausted after peace is declared that they would not be willing to join with us in a reduction of armament? Why not wait and see?" he asks. "It may

not be necessary to place this additional burden on our people."

There is no greater fallacy than the belief that a nation emerging from war, unless it be completely crushed, is incapable or indisposed to new military enterprise. It is not until its wounds are stiff and its passions cooled from the conflict it has come out of that a country realizes the returned delights of peace and is willing to make sacrifices to keep them. With armies hardened to war and trained by a long service, a nation is peculiarly confident and assertive, as it turns from the fields of battle, but has not yet settled back to its ease. Our own country has but once in its history been capable in a military sense of making good its assertions and that was immediately at the close of an exhausting civil war, and it was then that the Monroe doctrine, the only tenet of our foreign policy, was actually given force, in the ending of the Mexican adventure undertaken by France. Had the United States not been prepared to back its policy with a veteran army. It is doubtful if Napoleon III would have abandoned his attempt to set up an empire in the western hemisphere.

There is no telling what direction the settlement of the great war may take, and particularly at the moment when peace is being brought out should the neutrals, upon whose unexhausted interests the wounded belligerents may look with jealous eye for comfort and compensation, should be prepared for emergencies. There was never a time when the United States needed an increased army and navy so much as just now, when the making of peace among the European powers is at least with a range of actuality. After the settlements and when there has come a subsidence into the new conditions, the psychological moment for disarmament may well appear. The United States can then lead in a movement for it, and it will have something to throw into the scale. It is country can not propose disarmament now to the great military nations, offering to

lead the way. It has no armor to put off and few weapons to stack.—Charleston Post.

WITHOUT SILENCERS

The superb courage of Mr. Henry Ford is illustrated by the fact that he takes with him to Europe a heterogeneous company having a preponderance of high-brows not one of whom is equipped with a silencer.

Think of four or five hundred, extraordinary American women and men, most of them six-cylinder conversationalists, turned loose on a European city at this time!

It is to be hoped that Mr. Ford has selected for the most part guests unfamiliar with other than the American language as spoken in Detroit and vicinity.—The State.

The Work That Must Be Done. It's not the work you'd like to do, the work that pleases most. Or represents the best in you, Of which you really boast; It's work that's done from loyalty, That means a triumph won; And one's best work must ever be The work that MUST be done.

For time and tide wait for no man, And duty's clarion call Rings out; you do the best you can; You give your heart and all; Though oft the heart is full of tears, And hidden be the sun, The world will judge you, it appears By work that MUST be done.

What though the task be threatening, Or scarce seem worth the while? The painted clown you, sometimes see Might reason in this style: His sorrows—what are they to YOU? His to provide the fun; And thus he does, as you must do, The work that MUST be done.